

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1868.

The Academy Exhibition.

The holidays, in St. Albans, may be considered to have commenced precisely at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday Dec. 22d at Academy Hall, when the exhibition commenced at the close of a highly successful term of school, with an original song, composed for the occasion by "nobody knows." Herewith we give the song, which was sung by the whole school with great effect.

Greeting Song.

Air—CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY.

Our greeting song, our greeting song, old speed it heart and tongue,
Awake and wind our banner bright, to all the [brave] flung.
Till all our friends shall hear its strains, and [every heart rejoice].
Although it cost a heap of times to hear its [choral voice].

Chorus.—Because we want a new piano,
Because we want a new piano,
Good to guide our harmonies,
Because we want a new piano,
For we want a grand piano,
For head and heart march along,
Marching—Singing, heart a thousand strong.
We've studied many a weary day, and [many a night dream],
As pleasant to the fancy as the sweetest of ice [cream].
Preparing for this joyous hour, when with full [heart and tongue],
Our choral song of welcome might be rapturously sung.

Chorus.—Because we want, &c.
As glad as we to greet you now, as birds the [gleam of day],
On any brightest dawning of the brightest day [of May].
As glad as opening flowers are to wear the [pearls of dew],
While we sing our song of welcome, our greeting song for you.

Chorus.—Because we want, &c.

The order of exercises was further and faithfully carried out as follows:

2d. "Our Nation's Hymn," a declamation by Joseph H. Crosby.

3d. "Washington's name," declamation by James Merrill.

4th. "Agriculture," declamation by Clarence Curtis.

5th. Miss Edson's class of 21 little girls sweetly sang a Coasting song.

6th. "Nothing to do," declamation by Willie S. Wetherbee.

7th. "Charge of the Dress Brigade," declamation by Samuel Merrill.

8th. Dialogue—"The way to Windham,"—Joseph Moss and Eddie Brainard.

9th. Fifteen of Miss Curtis' boys gave—Allen Burdick. "The voices around the Throne,"—Willie B. Taylor.

10th. "Vision of debt,"—declamation—Jed. Sturtevant.

11th. Miss Gilson's class appeared in a cantata entitled "the seasons." The following little Misses represented the several months of the year:—

January—Ida Watson.

February—Sharley Mason.

March—Fanny Morrison.

April—Belle Failey.

May—Della Moore.

June—Minnie Jacques.

July—Lottie Hall.

August—Lillie White.

September—Stella Gibbs.

October—Lillie Skinner.

November—Lizzie Wright.

December—Nattie Bourreau.

The whole class of little girls, numbering 54, joined in the choruses, which were enthusiastically received and applauded.

13th. "The man and his razor,"—a declamation—by George Marsh.

14th. "Keep cool,"—declamation—Heber Burgess.

15th. "A psalm for the Union,"—declamation—by Herman Warner.

16th. Miss Edson's class of 23 little nudes in the primary department, appeared in a concert Christmas-piece—they done nobly and were cheered lustily.

17. Debate.—Herman Warner, Geo. Mooney, George Brainard, Arthur Weeks, Joseph Crosby, Willie Robinson, Heber Burgess, Jed. Sturtevant, Willie Tinker and Sheldon Hatch, appeared in this debate. All performed their characteristic parts with great credit, but it seems to us that Crosby, as "the Deacon," carried off the prize.

18th. Thirty-eight boys belonging to Miss Holyoke's school appeared and sang "Happy boys are we." This piece was rendered in perfect time, and with correct cadence, showing careful drill, and was loudly applauded.

19. "The Dutchman's Story," by Michael Regan, made lots of fun.

20. Miss Curtis' boys, to the number of 15, appeared and sang "We'll be men." This was honorable.

21. Eight little girls of Miss Edson's class appeared in "The three wishes"—recitative.

22nd. Declamation—Frank Carpenter.

23rd. "The Dying Archer,"—declamation—Hiram Sweney.

24th. "Stand by the flag,"—declamation—Alfred S. Houghton.

25th. The exercises of the afternoon closed with a concert-piece entitled "From shore to shore," and sung by 40 young ladies belonging to Miss White's class. The effect of this piece was decidedly happy, and Mr. Taylor, the Principal of the school, gave notice

that the exercises would be continued at half-past seven in the evening. We have to mention especially, the declamation of little Willie Taylor, a lad six years of age, who appeared upon the stage with an extended declamation which would have been creditable to many a young man of mature years. When we reflect that the exercises of the afternoon, were taken part in mainly by the little boys and girls of from five to ten summers, we are astonished with their free and easy appearance, manliness and lady-like behavior upon the stage, and are compelled to acknowledge that their training has been valuable and successful.

A fine Motto, worked in evergreen "These are our Jewels," overhung the canopy, and further in the rear, the Motto was displayed, "Merry Christmas." The little ones merrily sang their Christmas songs of "Santa Claus" and well filled stockings; with many of them awake on Christmas morning and find that Santa Claus has not visited them. We hope not. Parents, remember "the Jewels."

At 4 o'clock precisely, the curtains dropped, and the exercises were closed. The doors opened again at 6.45 and at half past seven, the piano responded to the fingers of Misses Nellie Fletcher and Katie Foster in a lively march, and 95 young ladies came up from their rooms, to take their places upon the stage. By particular request "our greeting song" was repeated by these young ladies, assisted by many scores of the young men of the school, and was received, as in the afternoon, with great applause.

2nd. The immortality of patriots declamation—Brainard.

3rd. Eulogy on Jackson—Mooney.

4th. Civil and Religious liberty, declamation—Eddie T. Smith.

5th. Dialogue—No cure no pay, a burlesque on women doctors. The following young ladies took part. Kitty Garvin, Ellie Ray, Minnie Hawes, Adele Filibrown, Alice Lyon, Lillie Cobb and Carrie Carr. Miss Carroll performed the part of the servant girl to perfection and the old lady was on hand with hers.

6th. Be still. This was a capital song, sung by 40 young ladies of Miss White's class.

7th. The Polish Boy—declamation by Arthur Weeks.

8th. The Mechanic Arts—declamation by Sheldon Hatch.

9th. Martyrdom of Perpetua—declamation by Charlie Sampson.

10th. By request the Dutchman's up for the occasion by Miss Weeks in which 20 of her girls took part, who were assisted by 20 of Miss Holyoke's boys.

11th. Rum's mania—declamation by Collins Huntington.

12th. Evils of Ignorance—declamation by Arthur Hardy.

13th. Galileo—declamation—Warner.

14th. French dialogue—In which the following young ladies took part: Ettie Stannard, Mary Clark, Minnie Hawes, Libbie Poquette and little Freddie Poquette. As we had no interpreter, we were unable to fully appreciate this dialogue, but it seemed to us that there was a bride in the arrangement, and the tableaux at the close would indicate a death in the family. The tableaux was excellent.

15th. School girls' festival. This was a beautiful cantata, well arranged by Miss Weeks, from some 6 or 7 different works, in which her girls to the number of 52 appeared. Little Carrie Baldwin was queen of the may, and Emma Bowman was the Fairy Queen, with a tableaux at the close. This effort was a decided success.

16th. "The Rival Poets,"—Joseph Sansouci and Frank Smith, furnished, unbounded amusement for the large audience.

17th. "The School Girl's choice, recitative. Two by two, to the number of 10 young ladies, appeared and take part in this choice.

18th. "Our School House," with variations to suit the locality—declamation—Willie Tinker.

19th. "Farmers Girls"—This was an exhibition of a rare old fashioned farm house kitchen, much at variance with the modern and popular idea of "Women's rights." Here we saw the cradle transmitted through many generations, and women to rock it. Wash tubs, brooms, mops, the cake board and rolling-pin, etc., were there in large quantities. Query, can modern invention improve upon it.

20th. "The best investment—educational with local applications—Willie Cray.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Taylor the principal of the Academy, made a few remarks, and returned his thanks for the very liberal patronage which the efforts of the scholars to entertain their friends had been received. The exhibition had proved to be a success, far beyond what he had reason to expect and the result was about \$2.00 in the treasury, over and above all expenses. He said that he was sorry there was no room of sufficient capacity in town to accommodate, comfortably all that had sought admission, and that it

had been necessary to exclude the smaller scholars from the evening exercises. He had received numerous applications to repeat the exhibition, but as the Hall was engaged every night until the 11th of January, when the next term of school would commence, it could not be so done.

This Exhibition which had been so highly satisfactory to every one connected with it, and to every one who had witnessed it, terminated at 10 o'clock, with a "good night song" by 95 young ladies. At the close of this song, this almost a hundred, appeared in a grand tableaux of "the sleeping beauties." When they sang their song of the troupe of Gypsies, the curtains dropped and we endeavored to "get out." The Hall had been packed to its fullest density the entire evening; scores were compelled to stand upon their feet, and many went away early in the evening for want of seats. By practicing patience to its largest limit the mass nearer the door finally gave way and we with it. The best of attention was given, and the best of order was maintained throughout the evening. The declamations of the young men were far in advance of their ages and many of them elicited the warmest praise. We must not omit to mention the young ladies as follows who presided at the piano during the evening: Misses Kittie Garvin, Mary Wardwell, Nellie Fletcher, Kittie Foster and Mary Clark.

It will be noticed in the foregoing report that Miss Warren's class has not been mentioned as having taken part. It is with sorrow that we have to give as a reason the absence of Miss Warren, on account of the death of her mother. Her little lads, however, appeared as far as they could do so with the other classes, and did good service.

Upon the whole, this entertainment may be set down upon the pages of St. Albans' history, as the greatest success which has thus far attended our schools. It is not presuming too much to believe that the varied and rare talent exhibited by both teachers and scholars on this occasion, will again be manifested in future exhibitions. That it may be so is the wish of all.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Joseph M. Price, the President of the Oriental Bank, New York City, died on Monday. He was a man of marked financial ability, and had been unusually successful as an executive officer. He was the editor of "Price's Interest and Exchange Tables," used now by the banks uniformly.

Charles H. Wignal, for the past eleven years commercial editor of the Chicago Journal, died of consumption on the 21st. He was 30 years of age.

Andrew Reiley, a prominent railroad contractor of Missouri, and well known in Pennsylvania and the East, died in St. Louis on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mary Wing, of Lyndon, was found dead upon the floor of her room on the 11th inst. No one was in the house at the time. She had been feeble for some days previous. Her age was 70 years.

John Osgood, Esq., formerly a prominent citizen of Rutland, died in New York city on Monday afternoon.

Pastoral Letter from Bishop Eastburn.

Bishop Eastburn has issued a circular letter to the clergy and congregations of the Episcopal church of Massachusetts, enjoining them to discard innovations upon their "ancient and settled order of public worship." He thus alludes to the innovations and novelties that should be rejected:—

"The placing of lights upon the Communion table except for the purpose of aiding the sight—the burning of incense—making the sign of the cross except when directed by the rubric in the Baptismal Office—the elevation of the elements at the Lord's Supper—the wearing of any vestments except those so long exclusively used, namely, the surplice with the black scarf and bands, and the gown—and, lastly, the making of reverences to the Lord's Table, such as bowing before it, reading any part of the morning and evening prayer with the back to the Table, and turning towards the table at the saying or singing of the Gloria Patri, or while the ascription of the Trinity is pronounced after the sermon—all these practices being either imitations of Popery, or symbolical of Romish views of the Lord's Supper, and derogatory to the one 'full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction,' made by our Lord Jesus Christ 'for the sins of the whole world.'"

There are some other changes which have been introduced within a few years, and to which my own feelings are strongly opposed, being contrary to the practice of the Church ever since its beginning in this country—such as processional hymns, so called, supplied choirs; intoning the prayers, and flowers upon the Communion Table and elsewhere in the Church; but of which I have said nothing. I commend what has now been written to the Clergy of this Diocese; and, at the same time, would express the hope that Churchwardens and vestrymen and others in our various congregations, will manfully stand by the ancient simplicity of our worship and discountenance any departure from past usage. Order, and decency, and solemnity, in conducting divine service, let us ever strive to promote; but God forbid that we should give a Popish interpretation to our Protest at Liturgy by performing it in a Romish manner."

A Sane Cyrenian in a Lunatic Asylum.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, has just been tried the case of Johnstone vs. Cotham. This was an action for false imprisonment in confining the plaintiff in a Lunatic Asylum.

The plaintiff, the Rev. John Johnstone, was a short time since curate of St. Mary's, Walworth, and the defendant was the incumbent. The parties contended upon very good terms for three years, but differences arose between them shortly before the occurrence complained of, which led to the plaintiff leaving; but before the agreed period for terminating the relations between them, plaintiff became a candidate for the chaplaincy of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and was, in due course elected. From the excitement consequent upon the election, and the hard work he had undergone, it became necessary for him to take rest, and change of air was recommended. On the night of the 29th of June last, plaintiff, who had left his lodgings at Paddington in consequence of a disagreement with his landlady, returned to his old lodgings at Walworth, and not being able to obtain a bed, he retired to rest on a couch. About half-past 2 o'clock in the morning he was aroused by a man in plain clothes coming into his room. They said he must get up and go with them, and on asking why, they said they had got a warrant for his apprehension, but they refused to show it, or give further particulars. They commanded him to dress as soon as possible, and without any medical examination, he was hurried into a cab, against his will, and taken to Dr. Armstrong's asylum at Peckham. On his way he hailed the police, but they declined to interfere because they were informed he was being conveyed to a lunatic asylum at Peckham. A conference took place at the gate, the plaintiff being left in charge of the policeman in plain clothes. The cab was turned round, and they drove to Dr. Griffith's house, where the defendant, Mr. Dry, and Chapman, the churchwarden, got out, rang the bell, and went in. After an absence of twenty minutes, the policeman rang the bell, and the answer was they would be out presently. When they came out Dr. Griffith came to the cab door and questioned the plaintiff as to the hard work he had recently undergone with reference to St. Mary's Hospital. The cab was then turned round, and the three walked back to the asylum, plaintiff and the policeman riding in the cab. He was taken into a room in the asylum, the door locked, and an assistant or keeper was sent to him. The keeper ordered him into another room and commanded him to strip, and then removed his clothes, leaving plaintiff alone in the room. There was a couch in the room, but he was unable to sleep from the screams and ravings of the madmen. He saw the doctor the same morning when he was going his usual rounds. Plaintiff asked him for an examination, and he demanded his liberty, but the doctor said he could not have it. Plaintiff then asked him to write to his friends, and the doctor, after reading a note, upon which the doctor and the keeper shook him violently by the collar, and told him to keep quiet. Seeing resistance was useless, he did so. At 8 o'clock that night he was placed in a strong room with a grating at the top, through which the light was admitted. A bed was the only furniture in the room. His clothes were taken from him again, and in the morning he was ordered into a cold bath, where the keeper poured cold water on his head. He remonstrated, but the keeper in obedience to his Dr. Armstrong's orders. The cold water treatment was repeated, and medicine was given him, but he spat it out. He was taken to meals with the other patients; but he felt so indignant at having to sit down with madmen, that he refused food for two days. Plaintiff wrote a letter to the secretary of the hospital, stating what had occurred, but he received no reply. He also wrote other letters during his incarceration, and the learned counsel, in opening the plaintiff's case, said so little was he thought to be insane by the lunatic asylum officials, that, at Dr. Armstrong's request, he four times officiated there as chaplain, and he was complimented by the doctor for his extempore sermons. Eventually the plaintiff was released on the 31st of July, the defendant, Mr. Cotham, having failed to obtain a promise from the plaintiff that he would not take legal proceedings against him and those who had placed him in the asylum. The first Sunday after he was released he performed three services, and on the 19th of August he obtained Dr. Young and Sieveling's certificates of his sanity, and he also submitted himself to Dr. Simpson for examination. The governors declared the chaplaincy, worth £160 per annum, vacant in consequence of his confinement, and he had not since been able to obtain a permanent appointment.

AN ECTOTE OF LINCOLN.—Gen. Kilpatrick told the following story in one of his recent speeches, illustrating humorously the indecision of character of "Little Mac."

"During the Peninsular campaign one of McClellan's scouting parties captured 200 new milch cows from some rebels. Little Mac looked over the constitution, but found nothing applying to new milch cows. He then telegraphed to the President to know what to do. Before he got a reply an orderly told the Gen. that if the cows were not milked they would spoil. He then looked over the Constitution, but finding nothing in it about milking new milch cows, he again telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln for instructions, to which he replied as follows:—

To George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac:—

As you seem to be the biggest calf in the army, I suggest that you suck them dry.

A. LINCOLN.

Special Notices.

Information.

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Boston, July, 1868. 226 Irvindw

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